

P O E T R Y.

LOVE'S MISGIVING.

BY ARTHUR HOLLAND.

He met me by the well-known walk that skirts
the broomy moor,
He told the same sweet tale of love he oft had
told before;
He chid me for my downcast looks, he wondered
at my sighs,
But ah, he little knew the thoughts that would
unbidden rise!
He plucked the blossoms from the branch, the
wild and bonny rose,
And many a flower whose dripping cup the mer-
ry bumble-bee knows;
And as he placed them on my breast to keep them
for his sake,
My trembling hands almost refused the simple
gift to me.
For anxious doubts had crossed my mind which
would not be repressed,
And wavering fears were throbbing in my timid,
fluttering breast.
The fear of love required not, of love misplaced
yet true,
First like a shadow crossed my mind, and still by
nursing grew.
Ah! could it be that all the love he then pro-
fessed for me
Was fickle as the changing moon, or lull upon
the sea?
Was all the sweetness of his words, the smile up-
on his face,
As transient as the noon-day beam, that leaves no
lasting trace?

So then I thought, but time has shown how
vain my childish fears:
His faithful love still brighter shines amid the
lapse of years.
And he is welcome now, I feel, to this my plighted
heart,
Nor time, nor any fitful change, our lot on earth
shall part.

R E C I P T S.

A GOOD LIGHT LUNCHEON CAKE.—Break down four ounces of butter into a couple of pounds of flour, and work it quite into
crumbs, but handle it very lightly; mix in
a pinch of salt and four ounces of pounded
sugar; hollow the centre, and stir into it a
large table-spoonful of solid well-washed
yeast, diluted with three-quarters of a pint
of warm new milk; when sufficient of
the surrounding flour is mixed with it to
form a thick batter, strew more flour on
the top, lay a cloth, once or twice folded
together, over the pan, and let it remain
until the leaven has become very light; this
it will generally be in an hour and a quarter
or at the utmost, in an hour and a half.—
The fermentation may be quickened by in-
creasing the proportion of yeast, but this is
better avoided, as it may chance to render
the cake bitter; additional time, however,
must always be allowed for it to rise when
but a small quantity is used. When the
leaven is at the proper height, add to a
couple of well whisked eggs sufficient
nearly-boiling milk to warm them, and mix
them with the other ingredients; then beat
well into the cake, by degrees, eight ounces
more of pounded sugar, and half a grated
nutmeg: cut from two to three ounces of
candied citron thin, and strew over it, leave
it again to rise, as before, for about three-
quarters of an hour; mix the citron equally
with it, put it into a thickly buttered tin or
earthen pan, and bake it in a brisk oven
for an hour and ten minutes at the least,
and after it is placed in it let it not be
moved until it is quite set, or it will possi-
bly be heavy at the top. The grated rinds
of a couple of lemons will improve its flavor.
Fine Lisbon sugar can be used to sweeten
it instead of pounded, but the difference of
expense would be very light, and the cake
would not be so good; the quantity can,
of course, be diminished when it is consid-
ered too much. Three-quarters of a pound
of currants can be added to it when liked;
and candied orange or lemon rind may, at
choice, be substituted for the citron.

HAPPINESS results from the occupation
of time usefully or agreeably. When per-
sons are actively engaged in their several
callings and professions, time is usefully
employed, conducing to respectability, hon-
or or profit—never failing sources of self-
satisfaction. They who have no regular
business or profession, resort to the expedi-
tient of beguiling their hours by some pur-
suit or amusement that shall supply the
place of business. Their endeavor is to
fill up time agreeably. Thus the country
gentleman devotes himself to the sports of
the field, making dogs and horses his prin-
cipal occupation, while the town man of
fortune fills up his evening hours in fre-
quenting theatres, card-parties, routs and
masquerades. These modes, however, of
employing time are by no means the most
eligible; they are not productive of that
genuine self-satisfaction which results from
pursuits of a more tranquil description;
such as reading, painting and gardening.

Without a word I left the dining room,
and hurried up to where our large clothes
press stood, in the passage above. From
this I soon abstracted the coat, and then de-
scended with quick steps.

The dull face of the old man brightened,
the moment his eyes fell upon the garment.
He seized it with a nervous movement, and
seemed to take in its condition at a single
glance. Apparently, the examination was
not very satisfactory, for he let the coat
fall, in a careless manner, across a chair,
giving his shoulders a shrug, while a slight
expression of contempt flitted over his
countenance.

"Not much good!" fell from his lips,
after a pause.

By this time I had turned to his basket,
and was examining more carefully its con-
tents. Most prominent stood the china
vases, upon which my heart was already

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Number 4,615.

SELECTED TALES.

From Arthur's Home Gazette.

CONFessions of a HOUSEKEEPER.

BY MRS. JOHN SMITH.

set; and instinctively I took them into my
hands.

"What will you give for the coat?" said I.
The old man gave his head a significant
shake, as he replied—"No very good."

"It's worth something," I returned.—
"Many a poor person would be glad to
buy it for a small sum of money. It's only
a little defaced. I'm sure its richly
worn four or five dollars."

"Pho! Pho! Five dollar! Pho!" The
old man seemed angry at my most unrea-
sonable assumption.

"Well, well," said I, beginning to feel
a little impatient, "just tell me what you
will give for it."

"What you want?" he enquired, his
manner visibly changing.

"I want these vases, at any rate," I an-
swered, holding up the articles I had men-
tioned.

"Worth four, five dollar?" ejaculated
the dealer, in well feigned surprise.

I shook my head. He shrugged his
shoulders, and commenced searching his
basket, from which, after a while, he took a
china cup and saucer, on which I read, in
gilt letters, "For my Husband."

"Give you this," said he.

It was now my time to show surprise;
I answered—

"Indeed you won't, then. But I'll tell
you what I will do; I'll let you have the
coat for the vases and this cup and saucer."

To this proposition the man gave an instant
and decided negative, and seemed half offended by my offer. He threw the
coat, which was in his hands again, upon a chair, and stooping down took his basket
on his arm. I was deceived by his manner,
and began to think I had proposed
rather a hard bargain; so I said—

"You can have the coat for the vases,
if you care to make the exchange; if not,
why no harm is done."

For the space of nearly half a minute,
the old man stood in apparent irresolution;
then he replied, as he sat down his basket
and took out the pair of vases—

"I don't care; you shall have them."

I took the vases and he took the coat.—
A moment or two more, and I heard the
street door close behind the dealer in china
ware, with a very decided jar.

"Ain't they beautiful, aunty?" said I to
my old aunt Rachel, who had been a silent
witness of the scene I have just described;
and I held the pair of vases before her eyes.

"Why yes, they are rather pretty, Jane,"
replied aunt Rachel, a little coldly, as I
thought.

"Rather pretty! They are beautiful,"
said I warmly. "See there!" And I
placed them on the dining-room mantel.—
"How much they will improve our parlors!"

"Not half so much as that old coat you
as good as gave away would have improved
the feelings as well as the looks of poor
Mr. Bryan, who lives across the street,"
was the unexpected and rebuking answer
of aunt Rachel.

The words smote on my feelings. Mr.
Bryan was a poor, but honest and industrious
man, upon whose daily labor a wife
and five children were dependent. He
went meanly clad, because he could not
earn enough, in addition to what his family
required, to buy comfortable clothing, for
himself. I saw, in an instant, what the
true disposition of the coat should have
been. The china vases would a little im-
prove the appearance of my parlors; but
how many pleasant feelings and hours and
days comfort, would the old coat have given
to Mr. Bryan. I said no more. Aunt Ra-
chel went on with her knitting, and I took
the vases down into the parlors and placed
them on the mantles—one in each room.—
But, they looked small, and seemed quite
solitary. So I put one on each end of a
single mantel. This did better; still, I
was disappointed in the appearance they
made, and a good deal displeased with
myself. I felt that I had made a bad bar-
gain—that is, one from which I should ob-
tain no real pleasure.

And as he spoke, he took up a pair of
vases and held them before my eyes. They
were just the thing for my mantel pieces,
and I coveted them on the instant.

"What's the price?" I enquired.

"Got an old coat?" was my only an-
swer. "Don't want money."

My husband had a coat that had seen
pretty good service, and which he had not
worn for some time. In fact, it had been
voted superannuated, and consigned to a
dark corner in the clothes press. The
thought of this garment came very natural-
ly into my mind, and with the thought a
pleasant exhilaration of feeling, for I al-
ready saw the vases on my mantels.

"Any old clothes?" repeated the vender
of china ware.

Without a word I left the dining room,
and hurried up to where our large clothes
press stood, in the passage above. From
this I soon abstracted the coat, and then de-
scended with quick steps.

The dull face of the old man brightened,
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and took out the pair of vases—

"I don't care; you shall have them."

I took the vases and he took the coat.—
A moment or two more, and I heard the
street door close behind the dealer in china
ware, with a very decided jar.

"There's a man down stairs, Mrs. Smith,

with a basket full of the most beautiful

glass dishes and china ornaments that you

ever did see; and he says that he will sell

them for old clothes."

"For old clothes?" I responded, but

half comprehending what the girl meant.

"Yes ma'am. If you have got an old

coat, or a pair of pantaloons that aint good

for nothing, he will buy them, and pay you

in glass or china."

I paused for a moment to think, and then
said—

"Tell him to come up into the dining
room, Mary."

The girl went down stairs, and soon

came back in company with a dull looking

old man, who carried on his arm a large basket

in which were temptingly displayed rich

china vases, motto and presentation cups

and saucers, glass dishes, and sundry other

articles of a like character.

"Any old coats?" I repeated, but

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WASHINGTON, Friday, September 27.

SENATE.—A resolution was adopted, appropriating \$2,500 for the purchase of Stuart's portraits of Washington, Adams, Jefferson, Madison and Monroe.

The Indian appropriation bill was taken up and a number of amendments offered. One amendment appropriating over a million dollars, to pay the award to Cherokee under the Treaty, was adopted.

The California Land Claim bill was taken up for consideration. After a speech by Mr. Benton, it was laid on the table.

The Fortification bill was taken up, read a third time and passed.

After some debate upon the Naval Appropriation Bill it was postponed and the Senate went into Executive session.

House.—The Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was taken up. An amendment was adopted appropriating \$100,000 for a Custom House and \$50,000 for a Marine Hospital in California. The Senate's amendment indemnifying Mr. Ritchie for losses as Public Printer and releasing him from the contract, was debated warmly.—Various amendments were made and then the whole subject rejected.

The usual excitement toward the close of a Session was discernable, it was after midnight when the Committee rose and the action of the Committee having been concurred in amid much confusion the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, September 28.

SENATE.—The Naval Appropriation Bill was taken up. It was provided that flogging in the Navy be abolished from and after the passage of this act. The bill was amended so as to direct the Secretary to conclude a contract for a dry-dock in California, and striking out the names of particular individuals to be contracted with.

Several amendments having been voted down, the bill was reported to the Senate and passed.

The Army Bill was passed.

The providing additional compensation for persons who receive and keep money under the Sub-Treasury act was taken up and passed.

The Indian Appropriation bill passed.

The Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill was passed.

The Senate went into Executive Session but soon adjourned to Monday.

House.—The Bill extending the Judiciary system of the United States over California was passed.

The Senate bill establishing additional collection districts in California, was passed with amendments.

The amendments of the Senate to the Navy Bill were agreed to.

The Ligh House bill of the Senate, was passed.

The Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill was then passed.

The Bill to appoint three Indian agents in California was passed.

After a good deal of confusion the House adjourned at ten minutes past four Sunday morning.

WASHINGTON, Monday, September 30.

SENATE.—A resolution was agreed to authorizing the President to summon a Military Board to examine and report whether the grade of Lieutenant General should be established in the Army, and what is necessary to prevent military officers usurping and exercising civil functions.

After an Executive Session, the President of the Senate congratulated that body and the country on the events of the session, and pronounced the Senate adjourned sine die.

House.—The Rev. Mr. Garley, chaplain, in the course of his prayer, asked every blessing which God can bestow, on the members now about to return home.

Several gentlemen wanted to take up particular bills; but the House refused to suspend the rules for that purpose, and there was much confusion.

Efforts were made to take up a bill supplemental to the soldiers bounty land Bill, passed on Saturday. On motion to suspend the rules to take up the supplemental bill, the yeas and nays were ordered. The clerk was occupied thus for five minutes, and was interrupted twice. The clerk had got as far down as the Kings, when the speaker said the hour as fixed by the joint resolution having arrived, I now declare that this House stands adjourned, sine die.

HOW TO MAKE A SHOE IN A MINUTE.—A few years since a man announced his intention of performing on the stage the wonderful undertaking of making a shoe in a minute, complete in all its parts. The theatre was thronged to suffocation; but who can describe the mingled rage and wonder, when, instead of a broad calfskin, to be dissected in the regular way, the Coblerian Professor produced his leather in the shape of a boot, and holding it up to their astonished eyes, addressed the audience thus:

"Ladies and gentlemen—This you see is a boot; but now" said he, cutting off the top and making two slits for the latches, "you see it is a shoe."

That modesty which always accompanies exalted merit would not allow him to wait for the plaudits of his hearers; he had already secured the profits of the night, and justly considering that he had fully performed his engagements, by teaching them a lesson, he wished them a good night, and immediately sloped for—we know not where.

NATURAL CURIOSITY.—A white crow was taken in the Eastern part of this city last week, by Mr. John O. Curtis. Two of them were seen together, and fired upon; and wing of one being broken, it was taken alive. It was purchased by Mr. Alonzo Butler, who had its wing set, and it is now in a thriving condition. This bird is truly a *rara avis*, and comes pretty near being something new under the sun. "As black as a crow" will no longer answer for an illustration. The white crow is not entirely unknown in natural history, but it is a stranger bird than Poe's raven. Mr. Butler has refused \$50 for this specimen.

Kennebec Journal.

AMERICAN BURIAL GROUND IN MEXICO.

We are happy to notice that a provision has been incorporated into the general appropriation bill, appropriating the sum of ten thousand dollars for the purchase of a suitable piece of ground near the city of Mexico, in which the remains of Americans in that country shall be deposited. It would have been well, had there been such a burial ground during the late war with Mexico. There was not, and therefore, those who fell in the battles before the city, or who died in the hospitals within it, were buried in any spot which chance or convenience at the moment designated. The remains of such lie in a thousand different places in the outskirts of the capital. And so on the long march between Vera Cruz and the Imperial city. There is not, along the road, a city, town, camp-ground hacienda, or stopping place of any kind, at or near which the bones of our countrymen are not bleaching. At the two extreme points mentioned especially, at a distance of two hundred and fifty miles from each other—they lie buried almost by thousands, and their remains sometimes without even a coffin to hold them—will fill several of the rural grave-yards of New England. How much more cheerfully would many of them have surrendered, their last breath in a distant land, if they could have been assured that their remains would have been cared for, and not left by the way-side.

The Catholics will not allow those who profess a different faith from their own, to be interred within their sacred grounds.—Within a mile or two of the city of Mexico, there is what is known as the English Protestant Burial Ground—a large, and very beautiful enclosure, over-run with flowers of all kinds, in which the remains of deceased protestants of the imperial city are laid. Here also, not a few of the American officers, who fell in the great battles of the valley, were buried—some of them temporarily only, and others to repose there forever. Not so, however, with the soldiers who did the fighting. They sleep every where on the road near the battle-fields, and almost under the walls of the different cities, in which during the long, wearisome, and perilous march they halted, sickened and died.—*Lowell Journal*.

WEALTH OF NEW YORK.—By a report made to the Board of Supervisors of N. Y. city and county, it appears that the aggregate value of real and personal estate in that county is estimated at \$286,060,676

74, being an increase of \$29,863,522 26 over last year's valuation. The municipal tax on this is in the aggregate \$320,687 68; but a number of corporations, possessing property to the amount of \$6,987,123 99, avoid taxation by claims of exemption.

The amount of the tax on the property destroyed, will be far better in such cases to send the rum-owner ashore as well as the rum.

A ROW ALOFT.—On Saturday, one of the crew of the new ship *Shirley*, contrary to orders, passed a demijohn of liquor on board of the ship. The captain seized it and smashed it on the wharf, much to the dissatisfaction of its owner, who vowed revenge. Sail, however, was made without difficulty, and the ship, favored by a fine breeze, proceeded down the harbor. Shortly after discharging the pilot, the captain ordered the yards to be braced, and the second mate seeing several of the crew in the forecastle, went in to send them off. He said "lay aft to the braces, all you that are sober, and you that are drunk, turn in and get sober." This speech, or order, taken in connection with the fate of the demijohn, was considered by the tars as a kind of insult, and accordingly one of them knocked the second mate down, and two or three others jumped upon him. The chief mate came to the rescue and received similar treatment. Here the captain interfered, but he too, came in for a few hard knocks. The second mate in the meantime having gained the deck seized a belaying pin, and struck one of the most active of the assailants with it on the head. The blow laid his skull open—and stretched him senseless on the deck; and the fighting ceased. Some of the passengers took the wounded man, and bandaged his head, and by other to the crew, sought to calm them into obedience. The effort was vain.—Four of the men swore they would not go in the ship unless the second mate was sent out of her. Capt. Shaw, who has the reputation of being a very kind man, reasoned with them, and even offered, again and again, to draw up a bond that not a man should be called out of his name during the voyage—that they should receive the best of treatment, consistent with the safety of the ship. About one-half agreed to go to work, but the others flatly refused. Unwilling to go to sea with such a crew, the Captain made a signal of distress, which was answered by the pilot coming on board again. Another effort was made to induce the crew to return to their duty, but without effect.The ship was therefore compelled to return, and unfortunately, while coming up Light House Channel, she had her jibboom carried away and her entwater staved by the schooner *Mary Elizabeth* trying to cross her bow. The schooner lost her mainmast and had her fore sail torn, and was also compelled to return. When up, Lieut. Prouty, of the cutter *Hamilton*, put the refractory tars in irons, and carried them prisoners on board of the cutter. This is an unlucky affair, and will subject the owners of the ship to considerable expense. No doubt the breaking of that demijohn was the prime cause of the disturbance.—No man likes to see his property destroyed. It would be far better in such cases to send the rum-owner ashore as well as the rum.*Boston Atlas.*A HARD CASE.—A sailor named William Place came to the City Hospital on Wednesday morning, having broken his arm on the 6th of September, 1848, while on board the ship *Ann Maria*, Capt. Asgood, of Salem, Mass., while lying at Prince Edward's Island, near the Straits of Malacca, on the Maylay coast, who left Place in the hospital there without a discharge or any provision for him, also carrying his clothes, leaving him naked, sick and destitute in that far off land. But the worst is not told. The broken bone of the upper arm broken in the centre square off has, by neglect, failed to unite, having healed up soundly so that the arm will turn any way in a manner most frightful to behold without pain to the owner. This is one of the most remarkable cases of the kind on record. An attempt will be made to unite the bones under the direction of the surgeons of the hospital. Capt. Asgood is now absent in the ship *Valparaiso*, on a voyage to California. A suit for damages and wages is about being commenced.—*N. Y. Tribune*.

FALL OF A BRIDGE—CATTLE KILLED.—On the 11th inst., while Messrs. Benjamin Platt, of Prospect, and Marcus Minor, of Woburn, were passing over Barkhamsted (Pleasant Valley) bridge, on the Farmington River, with 26 head of fat cattle, suddenly about forty feet of the bridge gave away, thus precipitating the whole down on the rocks below, a descent of over 20 feet. Four of the animals were killed outright, and ten so badly injured as to render their immediate death an act of mercy.—The sight and groans of the terrified and bleeding creatures, one of the owners describes as having been a truly painful spectacle. Messrs. Platt and Minor fortunately escaped by being so far in the rear as to reach the permanent part as the other fell. The bridge is about eight rods long, quite old, but had been repaired about two years since, and was generally considered safe.

Rochester American.

CELLARS.—Probably one of the chief causes why vegetables of certain kinds, particularly carrots, beets and turnips, rot soon after being deposited in the winter bins, is the want of proper care in ventilating the cellars in which they are deposited. The Germans who are famed for their exemplary domestic economy, are rigidly circumspect in this particular.

In all or most of their houses, there is a communication maintained between the cellar and the principal chimney, in order to facilitate the escape of the noxious and stagnant gases engendered by the vegetable and other contents. It is a well known fact that the air in cellars from its rapid deterioration and impregnation by noxious miasma, soon becomes highly deleterious to health; and to this fact, doubtless, is attributable in a great measure, the almost uninterrupted ill health of many families among us, both in town and country.—*Berkshire Culturist*.

FATAL CATASTROPHE.—We learn by a letter from a friend, that Rev. Samuel B. Crandall, of Brookfield, Madison co., committed suicide by hanging, on the 16th inst.

He went out to drive his cow to pasture, and not returning as soon as usual, his wife became alarmed and went in search of him, and found him in his barn suspended by the neck, and dead. No possible cause can be assigned for the rash act. He was a zealous and devoted Christian, and an acceptable preacher of the Seventh-day Baptist denomination to which he was attached. He was blessed with an abundance in all his family relations.

*N. Y. Tribune.*AN INCIDENT WORTHY OF RECORD.—At the close of the Canadian Fair lately held at Niagara, a Mr. Williams, of Rochester, who had been employed by the committee to erect tents, awnings, flags, &c. presented to the President of the Committee, J. Marks, Esq., of Kingston, a splendid British flag, made in Rochester.—On receiving the flag, Mr. M. remarked, in a pleasant manner, "We will take the flag, but we to you if you ever come to cut it down!" Mr. Williams replied, in the same good humor, "If my country demands it I shall be among the first to perform that service." It is earnestly hoped that the countrymen of neither the donor or the recipient may have occasion to contend for that or any other flag.—*Albany Atlas*.AN UNGRATEFUL GUEST.—A man named Francis G. Miller was on Monday arrested by officer Skidmore, of the Seventeenth Ward, charged with stealing a coat and pair of pants, valued in all at \$23, the property of Adam Ochoman, residing at No. 193 Walker st. The accused, it appears, stopped at Mr. O's house, and asked for his dinner, which was freely given him.—After dinner he requested permission to go into another room and change, his clothes, which he did, leaving his old ones and taking off the best ones of his host. He was committed by Justice Timpson for examination.—*N. Y. Tribune*.

RECORDING OF VESSELS.—By a law of congress, passed at the late session, all bills of sale, mortgages, hypothecations, or conveyances of any vessel of the United States, made after the 1st of October, are required to be recorded in the office of the collector of the customs where such vessel is registered or enrolled; and the collectors have been instructed to provide suitable books and to record the same therein.

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THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL says that the potato crop throughout the West is a total failure. The St. Louis Republican says that the corn crop in that State will be a failure.

WILLIAM L. WOOD has eloped from Springfield with Mrs. Dow, his wife's nurse. Two years ago Mrs. Dow's husband ran away with the widow of Wm. L. Wood's brother.

INTERESTING FEMALE CASE.—Mrs. Jane M. Wheeler, (a very beautiful, as well as intelligent and interesting appearing lady,) accompanied by her husband Mr. Alonzo Wheeler, and several friends, appeared before the Superior Court, this morning, in virtue of a writ of *habeas corpus*, issued by his Honor, the Chief Justice, and prayed to be discharged from arrest upon a warrant issued by Justice Hoffman, on the complaint of Edward Caney, for assault and battery committed upon him by Mrs. Wheeler, on board the ship *Saratoga*, on her recent passage from New York to this port.

From the affidavit of Mrs. Wheeler, supported by the oral testimony of Capt. Trask, it appears that about the 3d of July last, when some five or six days out from Valparaiso, Mrs. Wheeler invited some three or four gentlemen into the cabin, where Caney (a passenger) was sitting. Soon after their entrance into the cabin, Caney rose to leave, when Mrs. W., addressing him, requested him to remain a moment, as she had something to say to him—that he had repeatedly insulted her on board, and that she was determined to submit to his insolence no longer.

Caney, without replying, began a retreat out of the cabin, at which, Mrs. W. walked up to him, and taking off her white satin slipper, slapped either cheek of Mr. Caney to her satisfaction, and, as it would appear, to the satisfaction of her fellow passengers. Then taking a revolver from her pocket, she pointedly advised him not to look at her, or speak to her again, as he valued his soul.

For this Mr. Caney complains to Justice Hoffman, who issues his warrant, and has Mrs. W. arrested. His Honor, the Chief Justice, upon the hearing, ordered the lady discharged from arrest. Whether the well known gallantry of His Honor, or the provisions of the U. S. Judiciary act of 1799, giving to the federal courts exclusive jurisdiction over offences committed on the high seas, had most influence in inducing the discharge, did not appear, as no reason for the decision was pronounced.

Thomas Jefferson Smith, Esq., appeared as counsel for Mrs. Wheeler. Caney was not present in person or by proxy.

San Francisco Picayune, Aug. 8th.

RAILROAD CAR ETIQUETTE.—Not long since we were coming over the New York and Erie Railroad in one of their elegant and commodious cars, and had progressed some two hundred miles westward and stopped at a station for a few moments. In the same car and directly in front of us, an eminent clergyman of this vicinity had ridden from Pierpont, and apparently fatigued with long sitting, had taken advantage of the stopping to shake off his weariness by stepping out of the car, leaving his overcoat on his seat to indicate that it was occupied. Before he had returned a woman with a large basket in her hand entered and took possession of the seat, placing her basket upon one half of it. When the former occupant returned he very politely asked her if she would permit him to sit where her basket stood, there being no entirely vacant seat in the car. With an air and manner that forbade either remonstrance or hope she remarked that she wished her basket to sit there. The gentleman submissively took up his overcoat and sought elsewhere for a seat.

Rochester American.

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Boston Courier.

FALL OF A BRIDGE—CATTLE KILLED.—

On the 11th inst., while Messrs. Benjamin Platt, of Prospect, and Marcus Minor, of Woburn, were passing over Barkhamsted (Pleasant Valley) bridge, on the Farmington River, with 26 head of fat cattle, suddenly about forty feet of the bridge gave away, thus precipitating the whole down on the rocks below, a descent of over 20 feet. Four of the animals were killed outright, and ten so badly injured as to render their immediate death an act of mercy.—The sight and groans of the terrified and bleeding creatures, one of the owners describes as having been a truly painful spectacle.

Messrs. Platt and Minor fortunately escaped by being so far in the rear as to reach the permanent part as the other fell.

The bridge is about eight rods long, quite old, but had been repaired about two years since, and was generally considered safe.

The fact is, towns are prone to consider all bridges safe until they actually tumble down by their own weight.

Waterbury American.

THE BEST RECOMMENDATION.—A youth seeking employment, came to this city, and on enquiring at a certain counting-room if they wished a clerk, was told that they did not.

On mentioning the recommendations he had, one of which was from a highly respectable citizen, the merchant desired to see them. In turning over his carpet-bag to find his letters, a book rolled out on the floor. "What book is that?" said the merchant. "It is the Bible, sir," was the reply. "And what are you going to do with that book in New York?" The lad looked seriously into the merchant's face and replied, "I promised my mother that I would read it every day, and I shall do it," and burst into tears. The merchant immediately engaged his services, and in due time he became a partner in the firm, one of the most respectable in the city.

N. Y. Tribune.

AN INCIDENT WORTHY OF RECORD.—At the close of the Canadian Fair lately held at Niagara, a Mr. Williams, of Rochester, who had been employed by the committee to erect tents, awnings, flags, &c. presented to the President of the Committee, J. Marks, Esq., of Kingston, a splendid British flag, made in Rochester.—

On receiving the flag, Mr. M. remarked, in a pleasant manner, "We will take the flag, but we to you if you ever come to cut it down!" Mr. Williams replied, in the same good humor, "If my country demands it I shall be among the first to perform that service."

It is earnestly hoped that the countrymen of neither the donor or the recipient may have occasion to contend for that or any other flag.—*Albany Atlas*.

AN UNGRATEFUL GUEST.—A man named Francis G. Miller was on Monday arrested by officer Skidmore, of the Seventeenth Ward, charged with stealing a coat and pair of pants, valued in all at \$23, the property of Adam Ochoman, residing at No. 193 Walker st. The accused, it appears, stopped at Mr. O's house, and asked for his dinner, which was freely given him.—

After dinner he requested permission to go into another room and change, his clothes, which he did,

NEWPORT MERCURY, NEWPORT.

SATURDAY MORNING, OCT. 5, 1850.

It is now three and thirty years, since a number of the most influential men from several states, assembled in Washington for the avowed purpose of forming a Colonization Society. Their object was neither more nor less than to found a colony on the shores of Africa, to which all the free people of color, in the United States, might go.

There were difficulties in the path of these men, which they foreseen, and which, at the onset, they strenuously labored to remove; in this they were less successful than in their efforts to establish their Society. Censure, obloquy and unsparring persecution have followed their labors, marking their course with continued struggles, followed by brilliant triumphs. The slaveholders denounced them as thieves and robbers, seeking to grasp their property and to undermine their institutions; and the Abolitionists, seeing Maryland, Virginia, Georgia and other of the Slave States, taking part in the movement, and knowing that the success of the society would act as a check to their impracticable schemes, denounced them as traitors to the cause of emancipation, and as unworthy to labor in behalf of the oppressed race. Amid these storms the society was founded. With enemies on every side and having to battle for every point gained, they launched their bark of hope upon a tempestuous sea "to stem the desperate way;"

Dir Sylla there a scene of horror forms,
And here Charybdis fills the deep with storms."

They knew they were in the right; they knew that it was the only way of removing the incubus preying on our prosperity, and they well knew that the only way to benefit the colored race effectually, was to prepare for them a home where they could labor for their own advancement; and by their example recover thousands of their benighted race. The idea of white acting as missionaries in Africa, had exploded; it had been demonstrated that the zeal expended in such missions was misplaced and lost; that the white man cannot long survive on the coast, and that the work of salvation must henceforth be carried on through the sons of Africa.

Since the foundation of the Society, its members have labored solely in behalf of the free persons of color who desire to emigrate. They have respected the rights of the slaveholder, and have neither directly nor indirectly sought means to take his property from him, or to do ought to rouse his indignation. They have left the work of emancipation to the slave owner, directing all their energies to provide for those that have been, or must be manumitted, and to colored persons residing in the free States, directions of better situations. Their sympathies were enlisted in behalf of the people that have been, and it is feared ever will be held in subordination. They were fully cognizant of the fact that the two races cannot live together on an equality, and without seeking a reason for this prejudice, they labored to carry out plans and measures that would secure to the weaker a home and a country of his own, where he might expand and employ advantageously the knowledge acquired in the land of his sojourn.

The London press of Friday publish later news from India, received by telegraph *via* Trieste. The cholera had broken out in China, and the Governor of Macao had died of it.

FRANCE.—The only important political incident of the week has been the discovery of an Orleanist plot. The documents connected with it, whilst they do not appear to implicate any person, afforded the Paris and London press food for very long editorials.

The President returned to Paris on Thursday, and his tour is said to have been attended with brilliant success. Some of his friends have begun to agitate the question of allowing him another three million francs for his personal expenditures. The proposition meets with little favor in consequence of which, he has, it is said, come to the determination of making no more progresses this season.

OF THE whole number of 85 provincial Councils, forty-nine have passed resolutions in favor of the revision of the Constitution, with the view, as is understood, of prolonging the powers of the President. Of the thirty-six others, twelve only passed resolutions decidedly adverse to the proposed change.

About 700 emigrants, chiefly belonging to the old Garde Mobile, are about to leave for California.

The increase of the revenue during the first eight months of this year over the last, is stated at \$25,000,000 francs.

To effect the ends of the Society, a part of the territory of Liberia was purchased in 1820, and a few negroes were sent out as a nucleus of a colony. From that day to the present time the Society has literally had to battle on every side; yet in every case it has sustained itself, and in 1847 the Colony had increased to an extent that warranted the forming for it an independent Government, which has since been recognized by France, England and Prussia.

The portion of the coast of Africa, known as Liberia, embraces a tract of country included between the parallels of 4° 21' and 7° north latitude, extending 100 miles along the coast. The soil is amazingly rich, yielding larger crops than the best soil in the United States. Two crops of corn, sweet potatoes, and several other vegetables can be raised in a year, indeed there is nothing in the fertile countries of the East or West Indies which may not be produced in equal excellence in Western Africa.

Since the establishment of the Colony, the funds of the Society have seldom exceeded \$50,000 per year; with this they have purchased territory from time to time, and have enabled 7000 free persons of color to emigrate to Liberia, making provision for such of them as require it, for six months after their arrival.

The natives have great confidence in the Liberians, and desire to gain through them a knowledge of agriculture. Upwards of 80,000 of them have become civilized, and enrolled themselves as citizens of the Republic.

The commerce of the Liberians is very flourishing and is rapidly extending. Their present exports amount to \$500,000 per annum, and is increasing at the rate of 50 per cent annually.

The climate is remarkably healthy; the emigrants are moral, contented and industrious, and are doing all in their power to build up their little Republic and secure for it the position desired by those who have labored to rescue the free colored people of the United States from their political and social disadvantages; to place them in a country where they may enjoy the benefits of free government, with all the blessings it brings in its train; to spread civilization, sound morals, and true religion throughout the continent of Africa; to arrest and destroy the slave trade, and to offer slave owners, who wish or are willing to liberate their slaves, an asylum for their reception.

GOODY'S LADY'S Book for November, has arrived. This work is conducted at an expense of over \$100,000 per annum, and if our fair readers wish to obtain an interesting and useful magazine, they should stop at *Tilley's* News Depot, and subscribe for this. They will receive for their money a full equivalent.

NEWPORT CUSTOM HOUSE—*Confirmations*.—E. W. Lawton, Collector; Adam S. Coe, Naval Officer; Joseph Paddock, Surveyor.

THE FIRST TICKET for Jenny Lind's Concert in Providence, was sold yesterday, for \$600. Col. Wm. Ross was the purchaser.

THE ANNUAL FAIR of the American Institute opened to the public, at Castle Garden, New York, on Tuesday morning last.

TO MORROW, public worship commences in the afternoon for the season at 2 o'clock. The bells ring at 1 and 2 o'clock.

BURGLARS have made themselves very active at New Bedford lately, and several stores have been opened in the night, and small amounts taken.

JUDGE KING has decided that an injunction will not lie against the earnings of one partner in a business different from that for carrying on which the partnership was formed. Hiram Waring, of New York, wanted to enjoy \$11,000 worth of California gold which Smith Cram, likewise of the Empire City steamer, had deposited in the mint.

UPWARDS OF ONE THOUSAND Irish immigrants have arrived at Boston during the past week. While thousands of the Irish are immigrating to this country, the Scotch farmers are leaving their country and emigrating to Ireland to take possession of the good tillage land lying waste for the want of cultivation.

TWO CAVES have been explored near Schoharies, New York one being seen miles through limestone, with a lake on which a boat transports visitors. Rockets sent up do not reach the ceiling. The other cave is explored for five miles; it has a beautiful lake also, and one room is 320 feet in diameter.

Two VEINS of black lead has recently been discovered on the line of the Housatonic Railroad, in Connecticut. It is estimated that the mine if it may be so considered, will yield from two to three tons of lead per day, worth from \$80 to \$150 per ton.

A BRILLIANT METEOR.—A few minutes before 9 Tuesday evening a very large and brilliant meteor, or luminous globe, shot across the sky, a little to the eastward, in a direction from northeast to southwest. It almost instantly disappeared in a luminous cloud of milky light, with a long ribbon of the same hanging from it.

THE POTATO CROP in Canada and in Vermont, is only partially destroyed by the rot, and it is said the crop will be two-thirds of an average; and a large surface having been planted, a good supply will be secured. In Maine the crop is as bad as in New Hampshire and Massachusetts.

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BREVET MAJOR JOHN H. MILLER, of the U. S. Army, died near Pittsburg, Pa., on the 12th inst. Major Miller was the son-in-law of the late Hon. John Norvell, and the husband of Mrs. Miller, whose mysterious disappearance from Niagara Falls a few months ago. The husband, father and brother of the lady, have all died since her strange disappearance.

THE SPRINGFIELD REPUBLICAN says the colored citizens of that place are getting considerably excited in regard to the new Fugitive Slave Law. Most of them have armed themselves against any emergency that may arise, and are determined to do valiant battle for their rights. One man who has a colored girl in his employ sends her every morning to open and sweep out his office. The other morning in her absence a butcher knife was missed.—When she returned she was asked if she knew anything about it, and answered the inquiry by pulling the savage weapon from one of those unfathomable pockets which ladies of all colors manage to lug around.

A GENTLEMAN named Joseph Chamberlin, living in Pearl street, New York, met with a painful accident on Tuesday afternoon. He was attempting to cross Fulton st. and when he got half way became completely surrounded by vehicles, and while trying to avoid being run over, he attempted to jump upon a truck and losing his foothold fell, and one of his legs slipping through the spokes of the wheel, his thigh was instantly dislocated and the ankle bone fractured.

The Hessians appear to be getting on very well without the elector and his infatuated ministers; and it is said to be probable that other States will shortly follow their example. Austria and Prussia are viewing this outbreak with no little anxiety. It is said that Austria will take sides with the elector if the Hessians should render such a step necessary. Perfect tranquility prevails at present.

WE LEARN from the York, Pa., *Republican* that Mr. Jacob Winter, who was so seriously injured at Glew Rock, by being run over by a locomotive on the Baltimore & Susquehanna Railroad, has since died after suffering most excruciating agony.—Among the injuries received as we understand, were a partial cutting of his throat, the tearing out of one of his eyes, and consequent laceration of his head, and the breaking of one of his knees, tearing away the cap and forcing one of the bones through his clothing.

TO KEEP A STOVE BRIGHT.—Make a weak alum water, and mix your 'British Lustre' with it; put two spoonfuls to a gill of alum water; let the stove be cold, brush with the mixture, then take a dry brush and lustre, and rub the stove till it is perfectly dry. Should any part, before polishing, become so dry as to look grey, moisten it with a wet brush, and proceed as before.

Brighton Market, Thursday, Oct. 3, 1850.

At Market 3750 Beef Cattle, 5500 Sheep and 1700 Swine.

PRICES.

Beef Cattle.—Extra \$6; first quality \$5 50 a 575; second quality \$5 3 25; third quality 4 a \$1 75.
Working Oxen—\$6, 67, 73, 80, 90, and \$105.
Cows and Calves—\$20, 25, 28, 30, 33 and \$12.
Stones.—Yearlings, \$7 a \$9. Two years old 12 a \$19; Three year old 19 a \$27.
Sheep.—Small lots \$1 88, \$2, 2 12, 2 33, 2 62, \$3 and \$3 25.
Swine.—Lots to peddle, \$3 and 4 for Sows, and 1 1/2 and 5 for Barrows. Old Hogs 4. At retail, from 4 to \$4.

LOW PRICES AND LOW FARES are growing more and more popular. Merchants are beginning to find out that this small-profit system is the only correct system of doing business; and when it is known that any establishment is conducted upon this system, it becomes popular. Who has not heard of the famous clothing house in Boston known as Oak Hall, which gained its present extraordinary popularity by adhering to the low price system and extensive advertising.

TEMPERANCE Notice.—The public are respectfully informed that Doct. Jewitt, agent of the R. I. State Temperance Society, will lecture at the First Baptist Church (Rev. Mr. Adlam's) to-morrow (Sunday) evening. A collection will be taken in aid of the funds of the Society. Services to commence at 7 1/2 o'clock.

EXHIBITION.

In Warren, 2d inst. by the Rev. R. A. Fife, William H. Davol, M. D., of Fall River, to Miss Rebecca W. Gammon, of Warren, formerly of this town.

DIED.

In this town, on Friday evening, 27th, Mr. WILLIAM JOUET, Jr., in the 23d year of his age, son of Mr. William Jouet.

In this town, on Saturday last, Mrs. REBECCA D., wife of Mr. Harvey Sessions, aged 66 years.

In this town, on Sunday morning last, CHARLES F., only son of Capt. William Eddy, aged 7 months and 7 days.

In this town, on Monday morning last, of consumption, Mr. E. HENRY BROWN, (of the firm of Carr & Brown,) youngest son of the late Col. Thomas G. Brown, aged 23 years.

In this town, on Tuesday morning, WILLIAM H., only child of Mr. William H. Gladding, aged 7 months and 7 days.

In Bristol 27th inst., Mr. BENJAMIN S. DAWREY, aged 29 years.

In Warren, 27th inst., Mr. JONATHAN MARTIN, aged 81 years.

In Tiverton, on Friday evening, Sept. 27th, of Dystentery, SARAH JANE, youngest daughter of Rev. James A. and Mary S. McKenzie, in the 6th year of her age.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Newport.

ARRIVED.

THURSDAY, Oct. 3.

Brig Roberta, Noonan, from Macau, N. B., for New York; Lexington, Smith, from Hallowell for Hudson.

Sch's Jane, Curry, from Philadelphia for Boston, while coming into the harbor, lost head of foremost, topmast etc.

Sch's Texas, Pillsbury, from Providence for N. Y.; Pawtucket, Ulmar, from Rockland for do; Gen. Warren, Foster, fm do for do; Ellen Rodman, Sherman, fm N. Bedford for do; Sarah Munson, fm Machias for do; May Flower, Foster, fm do for do; Leader, Clark, fm do for New York; Bay State, Clark, fm Lubec for Richmond; Nevis, Brown, fm Thomaston for New York; Sarah Leavy, Barter, fm Calais for New York; Marquis, Mifflin, fm Rondout for Boston; Androscoggin, Trueworthy, fm Ellsworth for New York; Protection, Wall, fm Calais for do; Eudora, McFarland, fm New York for Eastport.

C'd—Brig Random, Burdick, Havasu.

FRIDAY, Oct. 5.

Sch's Henry Cotton, fm Boston for Philadelphia; Margaret, Merry, fm Bath for New York; Oscar Coles, Davis, fm Wareham for Virginia; Wandopasso, Eddy, fm Fall River for George-town, S. C.

MEMORANDA.

Arr at Wilmington, N. C., 28th, Brig Annawon, Amy, from Havanna.

Brig Henry Marshall, West, 18 days fm this port are Havanna on the 3d.

DRY GOODS.

embracing a beautiful assortment of Plain and Fancy Dress Silks, Cashmere and Mouseline de-laines, Silk Wraps, Cashmere Shawls, French Merinos, cheap Tibets, Long and Square Shawls, Ribbons, and almost every article ever expected to be found in a well assorted Dry Goods and Carpet Store.

WM. COZZENS, & CO.

October 5, 1850.

HAVE received, and now offer for sale at the

the very lowest prices, a large & very desir-able assortment of seasonable & fashionable

NEW GOODS

AT

J. H. HAMMETT'S

THE SPRINGFIELD REPUBLICAN says the colored citizens of that place are getting considerably

Table & Dairy Salt.

THE PACIFIC ROCK SALT Co., having perfected their arrangements, for *cleaning* and grinding *Pure Rock Salt* for Table and Dairy use, are prepared to furnish the trade with it in packages of every description at the lowest rates. The objections heretofore made by consumers of *Ground Rock Salt*, on account of the impurities it contains, will no longer apply to salt manufactured at this establishment, as every particle of it is perfectly cleansed before grinding. For samples and terms apply at the office 109 Broad street, New York.

N. B.—Unwashed *Ground Rock Salt*, the description usually sold in this market, furnished to order at reduced rates.

B. RANSOM.

August 10, 1850.

Caution to the Public.

IT is now some eight years since the *Tea Business*, as an exclusive business, was commenced by Fletcher & Co., in this city, during which time the *Establishment* has flourished beyond expectation. They have furnished their customers with both *Teas* and *Coffees* at prices less than other dealers could buy,—which has caused numberless imitations of their stores, some of which imitations have closed; others are still lingering on, using our name, and by this means imposing upon the public, and it is to prevent this

GROSS DECEPTION,

that the *New England Tea Company*, of Boston, have determined to change the name of their store in Providence, which will henceforth be known by the name of the *NEW ENGLAND TEA COMPANY*.

Remember that the only *Stores* of the Old *Original Tea Company* are at 54 *Westminster St.*, *Providence*, and 130 *Washington street*, *Boston*, and are distinguished by the name of the

New England T Company,
TO FAMILIES,

they offer, in 6 lb. boxes, lined, and rendered impervious to the air;

NEW SEASON TEAS,

6 pounds Soncong \$1.80 1.92 2.10
6 " Extra Oolong, 2.40 2.70 3.00
6 " Ningyong, 2.10 2.40 2.70
6 " Young Hyson, 2.40 2.70 3.00
6 " Old Hyson, 2.10 2.70 3.00
6 " Gunpowder, 3.00 3.30 4.20
6 " Imperial, 3.00 3.30 4.20
6 " Hyson Skin, 1.80 2.10 2.70

Upon application to the *New England Tea Company*, Boston, Dealers can obtain tea on the most favorable terms, and in packages of every size.—Orders by Express promptly attended to.

New England Tea Company,
130 *WASHINGTON STREET*, *BOSTON*,
54 *WESTMINSTER STREET*, *PROVIDENCE*, R. I.
August 10, 1850.—3m.

SILS J. HOLMES,

(Formerly of *Newport*.)

WOULD respectfully inform the readers of this paper, that he has been established in New York, *Daguerreotyping*, for three years, where he would invite the visits of his *Newport* friends, and show them as fine specimens as the art has produced. *Sky-light Rooms*, 4th Story, No. 239 *Broadway*, (opposite the *Ivy House*.)

New York, Aug. 10, 1850.—3m*

Medical Institution of Yale College.
NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT.

THE Course of Lectures commences annually on the last Thursday of September, and continues sixteen weeks.

BENJAMIN SILLIMAN, M. D., LL. D., on Chemistry and Pharmacy.

ELI IVES, M. D., on the Theory and Practice of Physic.

JONATHAN KNIGHT, M. D., on the Principles & Practice of Surgery.

THOMAS P. DAVIS, M. D., on Obstetrics.

CHARLES HOOKER, M. D., on Anatomy and Physiology.

HENRY BRONSON, M. D., on Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

Fee Lecture fees \$68 50. Matriculation, \$5.

Graduation \$15.

CHARLES HOOKER, Dean.

New Haven, July 27, 1850.—4w.*

DAGUERREOTYPES.

MANCHESTER & BROTHER have again returned to *Newport*, and opened rooms at their old stand, in *Case's* building, at the foot of the *parade*. Persons wishing good *Daguerreotypes*, cannot do better than to give them a call, as their instruments are the largest and most superior quality, and their mode of operating not surpassed by any—having a superior sky light pictures are produced resembling the softest and most beautiful mezzotint engraving.

N. B.—*Daguerreotypes* of the largest size, taken at this establishment, and in any weather.

July 13.

J. A. WILLIAMS, would respectfully inform

the citizens of *Newport* and vicinity, that he has been induced to open a room in this place, recently occupied by *Manchester & Brother*, for the purpose of taking *DAGUERREOTYPE LICHENES*, in the room over the *Park Saloon*, where he has an excellent north light, (of all others best adapted to his business,) his Pictures are noted for *Clear* and *Life-like* eyes, and their soft and uniform shading. Pictures of all kinds, copied like the original or larger. No person is expected to pay for a Likeness unless perfectly satisfied with it.

W. M. G. & GEO. S. WARD.

Newport, April 6, 1850.—tf.

CLOTHING

JUST RECEIVED AT THE

OREGON CLOTHING STORE

A Large and Extensive assortment of FASHIONABLE

READY MADE CLOTHING.

Call and see for yourselves at the **OREGON CLOTHING STORE**

Corner of *Thames* and *Franklin* Streets.

THE LATEST FASHIONS

From *New York*.

MIL'ENARY

Fancy Goods &c. &c.

MRS. A. SHERMAN, respectfully informs the

Ladies of *Newport*, and its vicinity, that she has just returned from *New York*, with the Summer Fashions, and a large and beautiful assortment of *BONNETS*, *RIBBONS*, &c., which she is selling on the most reasonable terms, at

261 THAMES STREET.

BONNETS, of every kind, made to order, and finished in the best manner.

Call and see.

For Sale.

A HOUSE, (nearly new) situated in *Leaven street*. It contains five rooms, beside the basement, and will be sold low, if applied for soon. For particulars enquire at this Office or of Wm. Bowler.

July 27, 1850.

MARINE and FIRE INSURANCE.

THE American Insurance Company, Providence, R. I., continue to Insure against LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE, on Cotton, Woolen, and other Manufactures, Buildings, & Merchandise and also against MARINE RISKS on favorable terms. The objections heretofore made by consumers of *Ground Rock Salt*, on account of the impurities it contains, will no longer apply to salt manufactured at this establishment, as every particle of it is perfectly cleansed before grinding. For samples and terms apply at the office 109 Broad street, New York.

N. B.—*Unwashed Ground Rock Salt*, the description usually sold in this market, furnished to order at reduced rates.

B. RANSOM.

August 10, 1850.

ALL PAID IN, AND WELL INVESTED.

DIRECTORS ELECTED JUNE 9, 1847.

William Rhodes, Robert R. Stafford, Amos D. Smith, Resolved Waterman, Shubael Hutchins, Ebenezer Kelly, Nathaniel Bishop, George S. Rathbone, Caleb Harris, T. D. Bowen, Walker Humphrey, Allen O. Peck, and Samuel B. Tracy.

Persons wishing for Insurance are requested to direct their applications, (which should be accompanied with a particular description of the property,) per mail, to the President or Secretary of the Company, and the same will meet with prompt attention.

Applications for Insurance may be made in writing to *George Bowler*, Agent.

ALLEN O. PECK, President.

WALKER HUMPHREY, Secretary.

American Insurance Co's.

Office, June 9, 1847.

W. B. & E. J. SWAN'S

Tailoring Establishment,

NO. 168 ThAMES STREET,

Has a good assortment of CLOTHES, CASSIMERES, DOE SKINS and VESTINGS, Garments cut and made in the most fashionable manner.

[April 10, 1850.

TO LET, and possession given May 24th, the Store No. 172 ThAMES st., now occupied by C. G. C. Hazard. For terms apply to

RICHARD SWAN.

Newport, April 10, 1850.

BRASS FOUNDER,

PLUMBER

AND

COPPER SMITH.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he is prepared to execute orders in the line of his business, and on the most reasonable terms.

All articles usually

kept in the FOUNDER, PLUMBING and constantly on hand, repaired in the neatest, most expeditious manner. He has

the latest invention of

COPPER & IRON PUMPS,

among which may be enumerated—Farnam's patent Double Action Forcing and Suction; patent Hydraulics; Double action lift and force, ship & steamboat Pumps, & a great variety of others which will be fitted in the best manner and warranted not to fail, until worn out.

A large supply of LEAD PIPE kept on hand, which will be fitted to order in any style that may be desired.

A share of public patronage is solicited and the most ample satisfaction will be given. Store second door north of the Custom House.

Newport, 1850.—NATHAN M. CHAFFEE.

ARRIVAL OF THE RIENZI.

A LARGE STOCK OF

New and Fresh Groceries,

RECEIVED THIS WEEK, PER RIENZI.

IN STORE.—An extensive stock of choice old BOTTLED WINES and BRANDIES.

Also CHAMPAGNE WINE of all the best brands.

CLARET WINE in cases of 1 doz. each.

London Porter & Scotch Ale.

A fine assortment of English Sauces, Pickles,

NEWTON BROTHERS,

186 & 188 ThAMES street.

August 24.

Special Notice.

THE undersigned having purchased the entire interest of the late SILAS WARD, doc., in the SOAP & CANDLE FACTORY, would give notice to their friends and to the public generally, that they will continue to carry on the business at the old stand No. 6 Sherman street, where they will be glad to serve their friends and the public with as good articles as can be found, and at as reasonable prices.

WM. G. & GEO. S. WARD.

Newport, April 6, 1850.—tf.

28

ERNEST GOFFE,

Manufacturer and Dealer in every kind of

Cabinet Furniture,

Chairs, Feathers, Bedsteads, Mattresses of all kinds, Looking Glasses, Looking Glass Plates, Willow Ware, Curled Hair, &c. &c.

FURNITURE

manufactured to order, of the best material and workmanship, cheap for CASH.—satisfactory evidence of which will be given to any one calling

At No. 28 Bridge street.

Coffins of all Descriptions.

Newport, March 16, 1850.*

FOR HOTELS and BATH HOUSES.

RUSSIAN CRASH, of various qualities, is

offered at wholesale on very favorable terms,

F. LAWTON & BROTHERS.

June 1.

BLACK Dog Skin; Col'd do do: Tweed's Cash

Bonnets; Russian Jeans; Linen Drilling

Plaid and Plain Cotton Goods for Summer wear.

—ALSO—

Bleached, Half bleached, and Unbleached Sheetings and Shirtings, at reasonable prices, etc.

JAMES H. HAMMETT'S.

At the office of this paper

April 6.—tf.

W. H. YOUNG, Park Saloon.

July 27, 1850.

CLOTHING

JUST RECEIVED AT THE

OREGON CLOTHING STORE

A Large and Extensive assortment of FASHIONABLE

READY MADE CLOTHING.

Call and see for yourselves at the **OREGON CLOTHING STORE**

Corner of *Thames* and *Franklin* Streets.

THE LATEST FASHIONS

From *New York*.

MIL'ENARY